

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

WHOLE NUMBER 2825.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1858.

VOL. 2, NO. 17.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY MEYERS & BENFORD.

At the following terms, to wit: \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance. \$2.00 " " if paid within the year. \$2.50 " " if not paid within the year. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the postage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is prima facie evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence. The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

Popular Song.

GENTLE ANNIE.

Thou wilt come no more, gentle Annie,
Like a flower thy spirit did depart;
Thou art gone alas! like the many,
That have bloomed in the summer of my heart.
Countess—
Shall we never more behold thee,
Never hear thy winning voice again—
When the spring time comes gentle Annie,
When the wild flowers are scattered o'er the plain.
We have roamed and loved mid the bowers,
When thy downy cheeks were in their bloom,
Now I stand alone mid the flowers,
While they mingle their perfumes o'er thy tomb.
Countess—Shall we never more behold thee, &c.
Ah! the hours grow sad while I ponder,
Near the silent spot where thou art laid,
And my heart bows down when I wander,
By the streams and the meadows where we strayed.
Countess—Shall we never more behold thee, &c.

THE FAMILY OF COMETS.

Here is a very amusing letter from the London Times, on the subject of comets:

"A very general feeling exists that astronomers are not behaving well about the comet; to judge from the crumbs they occasionally let fall from their scientific platters, they know all about it, but still suffer a poor ignorant public to wonder and theorize in utter ignorance. At the beginning of the year they volunteered most minute descriptions of the signs and wonders that were to attend the annular eclipse, and, relying on their information, many of us travelled hundreds of miles with pockets full of smoked glass, only to get situated in a marshy field somewhere in the midland counties, and spend two hours very much like a disappointed crowd at a prize fight. Possibly the melancholy failure of Bailey's beads and rose lights on that occasion may deter the learned from attempting any more premature descriptions. Where everybody is anxious to know something certain about comets, and nobody instructs them, I am inclined to think very little is actually known on the subject. What, for instance has become of the comet that was expected last year? When may we look for the re-appearance of the comet that performed such extraordinary vagaries in 1846, and should return in 1853 or 1859? Did the comet of 1811 really kill the cats, multiply twins, and blind the flies? And is there any danger of a similar infliction on husbands and old maids at present? Last year we were rather frightened about the comet, and ready to attribute every possible phenomenon to its agency; but now it has come upon us so quietly, and so free from all alarming reports, that even the most timid can admire it night after night without the dread of losing a favorite tabby, or with being prematurely plagued with babes. Imagine the consternation that would pervade the comet's admirers if, without any previous warning, he should appear some morning or evening with two heads or half a dozen tails; and yet the history of the comet of 1846 is proof positive that such an event might occur; really philosophers should prepare the public mind for such a possibility.

When Biela's comet was first seen in 1846, it was quite round, without any tail whatever. In about ten days it produced a smaller comet with a short tail, and not to be outdone in that respect, immediately shot out a corresponding tail itself. The growth of the young comet was very rapid; in less than six weeks it equalled its parent in size and brilliancy, and after an unnatural contest for some days it actually eclipsed it in brilliancy, but the exertion was too much; it soon after began to pale, and gradually died out nearly a month before its progenitor. No sooner was it gone than old comet, in an ecstasy of delight, shot out three tails, one of which was triumphantly pointed at the exact spot lately occupied by its unfortunat offspring. Comets are innumerable; they appear at times at the rate of two a year, and the orbits of 200 have already been calculated; but this is quite an inappreciable number when compared to those that are believed to traverse our system in all directions, and that Arago puts at from three to seven millions. Their forms are protean. Few, comparatively, have tails; while others have several, producing and casting them off at pleasure. The comet of 1744 had six tails, each curled in the form of a quadrant, while that of 1843, appearing at first

without any continuation, supplied that deficiency at the rate of 10,000,000 of miles a day! Their speed is immense, and their bulk inconceivable; the comet of 1843 moved at six times the rate of the earth on its orbit, and that of 1811 was 600,000,000 of times its size; the present one is only 400,000,000 of times the size of the earth. The nucleus is composed of ponderable matter, but in infinitely less proportions than that contained by any of the planets, while the tail is merely attenuated vapor, many thousands of times less dense than our atmosphere. It is possible that the nucleus of a comet should strike a planet, but the odds are 300,000,000 to 1 against it; the chance against the immersion of the tail is much less. The result of collision with the nucleus would be an immediate return to most everlasting chaos, while an immersion in its tail would probably be attended with no visible result. Comets do not affect the seasons. Taking an interval of 16 years, the warmest was 1794, in which there was one comet; the coldest 1759, in which there were two, and therefore it is not probable the comets ever killed cats, wasps, or Julius Cæsar, produced fine cuttings or great droughts, or can now be saddled with the plague of d-d-d-long-legs, steel petticoats, and other monstrosities!

THE POET PERCIVAL.

The New York Times, in an article on the lamented Percival, gives us an insight into his private life, as follows:

Percival was one of the most remarkable men of his time. As a linguist and as a man of science he was more eminent than as a poet, and yet his poetical faculty was marvellously brilliant and prolific. He was a geologist and a geographer; he understood the structure of the earth we live on, and knew all the highways and by-ways of its surface—roads, rivers and canals—as familiarly as most men know their own domicile or the way to market. His habits of study were peculiar. He would take up a volume at a bookseller's counter, and stand till he had read it through. He never cut the leaves of his books. For many years he occupied rooms at the Hospital at New Haven, and during the whole period those rooms were entered only once by a visitor. He had no food cooked during that time, but lived frugally on dried beef, herring, bread, with apples and other fruits when they were abundant in the market. He read all day and all night—throwing himself on his bed in his clothes, when nature insisted on repose. When his bedroom was opened, after his death, it was covered more than an inch thick with dust, except a path that had been kept free from the door to the bed.

An anecdote is told of him in connection that serves to illustrate his character. The law contemplating the survey, provided that the geologist should receive his remuneration after he had made his report, and it had been approved by the Governor. Percival waited upon Governor Ellsworth with the report, and was very courteously received. The Governor took the report, and promised to give it his immediate attention, and when he had examined it as the law required, would make the necessary requisition if it were satisfactory. Percival relied upon his report and withdrew. He insisted that neither the Governor nor any one else was competent to pass upon the merits of his report, and he would not submit to the indignity. He was desperately in want of the money that the report would bring him, but he would not take it on such conditions. Some of his friends finally procured the report for him by an innocent stratagem, and it received, of course, the formal approbation of the Governor, who admitted his incompetence to receive a geological work of Dr. Percival, but was too good an officer not to yield due obedience to the law.

We all remember the story told of the pair of new shoes left at Dr. Johnson's door, when he was a young man, and had not a decent pair to his feet. A similar anecdote is related of Dr. Percival. A friend noticed that the cap, which had so long peered above the cloak in which the Doctor enveloped himself, was becoming altogether too shabby, and left word with a hatter on Main street to present him with a more appropriate, though less poetical covering. In the most delicate way possible, the hatterman intimated to the poet that any hat on the counter was at his service—but the poet turned on his heel with contempt. He would never accept a pecuniary favor of any description. Bring at one time somewhat embarrassed by his expenditures on his books, some of his friends made up a purse of \$1,400, which they tendered him to relieve his difficulties. He would only accept it as a loan, and not only insisted upon giving security, but actually gave it in a mortgage on his library, from which his friends were ultimately reimbursed, principal and interest.

Of his poetical reputation, Dr. Percival took no care. If he had managed his productions with a title of art possessed by some of his Parnassian brethren he might have acquired money as well as fame from his writings. Had he studied the secrets of the hot-press and embellishment, of cream-colored paper laid between drab covers, or been familiar with the effects of blue and gold in giving popularity to inspiration, Percival would have become a favorite, and the favor of the people could have reacted on his selection of topics and familiarized his style. Those few poems of his in which he treated common and domestic subjects, met a universal acceptance with the lovers of poetry, and all of them deserve a far larger popularity than they enjoy. As to his library, we apprehend it will be ascertained not to suit as a city library for Chicago, and that it will be more usefully dispersed among the various institutions of the land, according to their several requirements.

DEBUT AS A CLOWN.

The newspapers chronicle the fact, that the son of a highly respectable gentleman in Kentucky has taken to the ring as a clown. The piebald adornments of the horse-harlequin have more attraction for him than the guise of respectability. The applause of the witless crowd, who are convulsed with thread-bare and miserable jokes, is of more value than the good opinion of friends. And the rough, unrefined and low-life associations by which he is surrounded, are more to his taste than the company of the polished and educated. The color of state fan, and the flicker of tallow dips, are pleasanter in his nostrils than the atmosphere of the drawing room. Bar room mirth, and coarse, dirty fun, are henceforth his enjoyments. Such are the bright features of his future. The shadows of his distinguished course will be "professionally jealousy" and hearty hatred, dissolute attachments and ruin, riots, infuriated spectators and mob onslaughts, broken heads and broken hearts; broken fortunes, broken health, and general bankruptcy, mental, bodily and pecuniary. The papers say his family are "expressly mortified." We might have guessed that, without the help of the journals. Such a reward for the care and anxieties of early training may well make parents mortified—even to the death.

But there are other clowns besides those in the ring. Thousands of ungrateful sons "make their debut" in rowdiness, without receiving the distinguishing honor of a newspaper announcement. Thousands of parental hearts are wounded, upon whose unhappiness the public prints are silent. Sisters weep with vexation, and conceal their tears. It is some palliation to misery when it is not public, though it were hard to say what is public and what not. Family and friends are our dearest world, and when in the cherished circle our grief and shame are known, it matters not so much, when beyond that, learns our sorrow. Boys will make their debut as clowns, sisters and mothers blush for them, and fathers almost hate them, just so long as the incipient steps towards the customs of barbarism are not merely winked at in youth, but encouraged.

The boy who, for any reason, makes a habit of spending his evenings abroad, and prefers places where his sisters and their companions cannot accompany him, is in training for his debut as clown. His laurels may be worn in the lager saloon, or the engine house, or on the street corners; but wherever first worn they soon "cluster thick upon him," and the "unexpressed mortification" of his family is a consequence. Cigars and tobacco, which mothers and sisters cannot abhor, are found to be no bar to his welcome in less fastidious company; and many a young man makes his debut as clown and married man, by a misalliance which disgusts his friends.

The lad whose taste inclines him to read of "milling matches," and who knows the slang names of the fighting men—who affects rat killing dogs, and studies the lower description of newspapers—who is neither interested in home pursuits, nor able to get the sympathy of his friends in his own amusements, is a promising candidate for the questionable fame which has the honor of the ring clown, without his emoluments. He is the glory of his own audience, and the arbiter in their disputes. And if he has only reached the favor of the underlings of the theatres and the worshipful fraternity of bar tenders, so that he can presume familiarly to say, "How a y e u Bill," to them, his graduation as a clown may be considered as fixed. He is to use the elegant phraseology current in those distinguished circles, "one of 'em."

Circus companies, and many other matters of the sort are, we suppose, "institutions." With all their disadvantages, they are things that cannot be abolished without a stretch of authority, which would produce worse evils. Man has need of relaxation and amusement; and with every individual rests the discretion and responsibility of selecting his own. The current too closely checked in one place, will force for itself out in others. But admitting all that can be said in favor of these doubtful things, they should still be, in young men, that decent pride which would keep low company at a distance. We may laugh at a monkey, without taking him to bed with us; if we could not, it were better never to laugh at all. The man is known by the company he keeps. Not only is he known, but made what he is, by his chosen associates. If there are classes—and they may be necessary—who willfully make themselves of themselves for a living, it is no part of wisdom, certainly, to envy them. Still less should youth wittingly come in contact with "fast people," or find amusement in doubtful company. He who does it elects to himself the same character, and is clown without the perquisites and without the paint. —*Phila. N. American.*

AN INDIGNANT WOMAN.—A lady thus expatiates upon a delicate topic:—
"A woman who loves unsought, deserves the scorn of the man she loves."

Heaven forgive me! I may the man who penned that paragraph never see another bonnet! May no white dimpled arms encircle his cravat, or buttons vegetate on his shirts. May no rosy lips ever press his moustache, and the fates grant that his dicky strings break short every morning. May no woman's heart burn to beat faster—except with indignation—at the mention of his name, and may his stockings always need darning. And when his nerves are all astringing by disease, and his head throbs with pain as though an earthquake were brewing in it, may he have nothing in his sick chamber but boot heels, and see not one inch of mssin or calico.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday week, a countryman was victimized out of a gold watch by a sharper, who paid for the watch with a lot of five dollar bill on banks that never existed. The fools are not all dead yet.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."

At a late school examination in Oxford, Alabama, Miss Emma H. Spencer read a composition with this title which says the *Selma Sentinel*, "was conceived by the fancy gents present rather a tight paper," and consequently Miss Emma's name was used in unmeasured terms." The offensive article which has made an Alabama girl so suddenly famous ought to have a run, for it castigates as severely as justly a class of young men who are becoming quite too numerous all over the country. Here is the missile alluded to:

"It is the quality of that precious metal which men worship, to glitter, but it does not therefore follow that everything possessed of a shining exterior is to be true; that we often see the basest metal luminous with the most precious and so frequent is the case, that a counterfeit may often be detected by its very lustre! There is a significant moral in this, and copious illustrations of its truth may be found in almost every community. Look at our own village town, or neighborhood; look at our gentlemen of the nice sort. See that fellow with an enormous mustache and bloated self-importance! He carries a gilded walking cane and he smokes cigars; he speaks great swelling words of vanity, and dominates before respectable men like a Goliath of Gath. He is a blustering idiot, a noisy braggart. In short he has the 'foss and leathers,' all the 'glitter' of superabundant gentility. He may be a merchant, or a doctor, or a splendid leader; but he is, nevertheless—in the eyes of all sober people—a pitiful fool, a miserable leather-head, a mere animal in broadcloth! These gilded specimens of the genus *homo*—these perturbed dandies, and the world as the tools were in Egypt, and like Pharaoh's vermin, they often come into our houses. I said they glitter, and so they do; just look at their finger-rings, their watch-chains, etc.—And so shiny are they that they often show more than their bargain for—their ignorance, and all else that is abominable. The old adage is very appropriate here:

"A beautiful fool dressed up in fine clothes, is like an old hog with a gold ring in his nose." They sometimes go to church, walk in, take their seats, and behave with forced dignity, looking cunning like so many foxes; but spit rivers of amber on the floor, and curse the preacher when they leave. The amusing to notice their excessive vanity among the ladies, the way they fling sheep's eyes at the fair sex and count the number of their sweet-hearts on their soft fingers. Of course, when we speak of braux and gallants, they are the acknowledged lions of the day. The most presumptuous one is generally the biggest fool; nevertheless, he leads the balance wherever he goes, and thus the whole herd of these contemptible simpletons are a pest to the female community. "All is not gold that glitters"—nothing is plainer than this declaration. Yet, how many are they who mistake a mere pretender for a gentleman! When I was a child, I thought every man who had a broadcloth coat and a pair of boots was a finished gentleman; but now I have done with childish things, it is real, and that "all is not gold that glitters."

A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Professor of Anatomy—How many bones are there in the human body?
Student—That depends upon what one has for dinner. In sad times there are generally more or less.

Professor—Where is the heart situated?
Student—Commonly in the left side of the thorax; but the majority of the students lose their altogether before leaving college.

Professor—Where are the carotid arteries?
Student—They arise on each side of the neck and pass as high as the shirt collar then down the insensate canal, and terminate in both boats.

Professor of Chemistry—Of what is the atmosphere composed?
Student—Oxygen, nitrogen and other foul gases, depending somewhat upon the inhabitants and the filth of the streets.

Professor—Give an example of the non-electrics.
Student—Rsin, feathers, hoops, old bachelors and lightning rods.

Professor of Materia Medica—Name some of the emetic agents.
Student—Ipecac, warm water, too much liquor and sea sickness.

Professor—What is considered the maximum dose of opium?
Student—One drop of the millionth dilution of one-half of the smallest possible quantity, is a powerful dose for a homeopathic; but we have been advised to give it as long as the patient can swallow and repeat the dose.

Professor of Surgery—How would you distinguish a dislocation from a sprain?
Student—The safest way is to twist the injured limb until we are sure that it is dislocated, then set it. All concerned are better satisfied.

Professor—What is the treatment for enlargement of the tonsils?
Student—That must depend upon circumstances. If I had a tonsil instrument I should remove them, but otherwise treat them rationally.

Professor of Theory and Practice—Give us the best treatment for intermittent fever.
Student—Give quinine until the patient is blind and then send him an eye surgeon.

Professor—Would not the warm bath be good in connection with the quinine?
Student—Certainly and the warmer the better.

Professor—How long would you keep the patient in it?
Student—Until the skin slips, then sweat him off with hot stuff.

Professor of Obstetrics—Have you had any experience in the lying in department?
Student—Certainly, sir; I was noted for lying in our town, and came near being laid out for it.

The student was allowed a degree.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. FRANKLIN'S ONLY SON.—As the name of Franklin is ever prominently before the public, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim is for the invaluable services he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was from the first a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary War he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1773. When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies were coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the Whigs, to give place to William Livingston and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained two years in East-Pindor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, near where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British Government for the loss he had sustained by his fidelity. He died in 1813 at the age of eighty-two.

As might be expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse. When, in 1784, the son wrote to his father, in his reply Dr. Franklin says:

"Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and effected me with such sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age, by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune and life were all at stake."

In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making him some bequest, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of his son.

CAUGHT ON THE JURY.—The following which we heard told as a fact some time ago, is too good to be lost, and may be beneficial to some gentleman who has a young and unsuspecting wife.

A certain man, who lived about ten miles from K—, was in the habit of going to town about once a week and getting on a regular spree, and would not return until he had time to "cool off," which was generally two or three days. His wife was ignorant of the cause of his staying out so long, and suffered greatly from anxiety about his welfare. When he would return, of course his confiding wife would inquire what had been the matter with him, and the inevitable reply was "that he was caught on the jury and couldn't get off."

Having gathered his corn and placed it in a large heap, he, according to custom, determined to call in his neighbors and have a real corn-shucking frolic. So he gave Ned, a faithful servant, a jug and an order to go to town and get a gallon of whiskey—a very necessary article on such occasions. Ned mounted a mule and was soon in town, and equipped with the whiskey, and remounted to set out for home, all buoyant with the prospect of fun at the "shucking."

When he had proceeded a few hundred yards from the town he concluded to try the "stuff," and not satisfied with once, kept trying until the world turned round so fast, that he turned off the mule, and there he went to sleep and the mule to grazing. It was nearly night, and when Ned awoke it was just before the break of day, and so dark that he was unable to make any start towards home until light. As soon as his bewilderment had subsided so that he could get the "point," he started with an empty jug, the whiskey having run out, and afoot, for the mule had gone home. Of course he was contemplating the application of a "two year old hickory," or a piece of twisted cowhide, as he went on at the rate of two-forty.

Ned reached home about breakfast time, and "fetched up" at the back door with a decidedly guilty countenance.

"What in the thunder have you been at, you black rascal," said his master.

Ned, knowing his master's excuse to his wife when he got on a spree, determined to tell the truth if he died for it, and said:

"Well, master, to tell the truth, I was ketch on the jury and couldn't get off."

SLIGHT MISTAKES.

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton once made a very long speech to prove that California never would be of any use to the United States, and says the *Baltimore Exchange*:

"In 1823, Major Long, standing on the South-western shores of Lake Michigan, described Chicago as a wretched village, composed of a few filthy log huts and bark houses, inhabited by a degenerate race of Indians and half breeds. After making an official reconnaissance of the village and its surroundings, with a view to ascertain its advantages as a port of entry, he expressed the opinion that the danger attending the navigation of the Lake, the scarcity of harbors along the coast, and the sand banks which were in continual process of formation on the Eastern and Southern shores, would prevent any works of consequence from being undertaken to improve that frontier trading post, and must ever prove a serious obstacle to the increase of its commercial importance."

CAPITAL SERMON.

A writer in the *Sierra (Cal.) Citizen*, under the title of "Young Men and Tree Frogs," gives a better sermon, better lecture on morality, and a better essay on mental philosophy, all in a few lines, than are sometimes found in as many volumes of standard authors:

"The tree frog acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time; if it is found on the oak, it will bear the color of that tree; if on the sycamore, or cypress, it will be a whitish brown; and when it is found on growing corn, it is sure to be green. Just so it is with young men, their companions tell us what their character is, if they associate with the vulgar, the licentious and the profane, then their hearts are already stained with their guilt and shame, and they will themselves become like the vicious. The study of bad books, or the love of wicked companions is the broadest and most certain road to ruin that young men can travel, and a few well directed lessons in either will lead them on step by step to the gate of destruction. Our moral and physical laws show how important it is to have proper associations of every kind, especially in youth. How dangerous it is to gaze on a picture or scene that pollutes the imagination or blunts the moral perceptions or has a tendency to weaken a sense of our duty to God and man."

SINGULAR INFATUATION.

The *Philadelphia Press* mentions a curious circumstance connected with the loss of the *Austria*. The wife of Mr. Theodore Gerok, of Baltimore, is now visiting her relatives in Philadelphia, and while they have no doubt of his loss, she alone has a deep conviction that he is not dead; either he was not on board the *Austria* (though he wrote to her that he had actually paid for his passage) or if he was, that he must have been among the few that were rescued. But here is something still more strange:

It may be within the knowledge of many of our readers that a clergyman of this city was among those who left Europe on the ill-fated *President*, and was never again heard of. His wife, who remained in Philadelphia, and was deeply attached to him, never did, because she never could believe that he was lost to her—eighteen years have passed away, and yet that trusting lady—we cannot speak of her as wife, and she repudiates the name of widow—continues to expect his return. Every day a corner is placed for him at the table where still stands his accustomed chair—Every ring at the bell, we are informed, awakens the cherished conviction of her heart that the loved one will return.

A STRICT TEMPERANCE MAN.

We were accosted the other evening, says the editor of a Boston paper, by a gentlemanly looking man, evidently balancing a clever sized brick in his castor.

"I say, mister, will you be kind enough to tell me the way to Broadway?"

"No Broadway here, sir; this is not New York."

"Oh! ah! yes, that's a fact. Well, I beg your pardon—your pardon—pardon; show me to Fourth street—Mill—Miller's Hotel."

"Now you're in Philadelphia, old boy.—Wrong again."

"Ha! ha! well, I'm darnd confused, that's a fact. All right. Please to tell me where—whether it's left or right I take to Holiday street?"

"That's a street that ain't got this way yet. Perhaps you are thinking of the city of Baltimore?"

"Well, where the deuce am I, stranger, anyhow?"

We told him in Boston.

He jammed his fists into his pockets, after hitting his hat a smash, and stepped out, observing:

"Well, I'm darnd if I follow this temperance caravan any longer?"

When we see a lady looking at us through an opera glass, we are apt to suppose she might think it very indecent to look with her naked eye.—*Prentice.*

Very likely she does think so in the case alluded to. A dirty object is always an "indicate" one.—*Boston Post.*

A colored man, from the vicinity of Urbana, has been spending a few days in Springfield, Ohio, who is one hundred and twelve years of age! His hair is as white as snow. Strange as it may seem, he does not claim to have been a body-servant of Washington.

There is said to be more Lager Beer drunk in Philadelphia, than in any city in Germany.

The yellow fever has abated in New Orleans to such an extent as to be no longer epidemic.

At Lancaster, Pa., an apple tree is in bloom again, and in New Jersey is farmer a selling his second crop of raspberries at \$1 25 a quart.

A popular writer, speaking of the ocean telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through the salt water will be fresh.

Why is it easy to break into an old man's house? Because his gait is broken, and his socks are few.

Two Chicago Ladies went to a ball the other evening in a furniture wagon; no ordinary carriage could contain the dresses they wore.

Be civil to the woman who bites the end of her gloves.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, November 26, 1858.

R. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

THE NEWS.

The Democratic Delegate Convention of Berks county, re-assembled on Saturday last, and nominated J. B. WAXNER, Esq., for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. GLASCOY JONES. GEN. WM. H. KELM is the independent Opposition candidate.

Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY, of Ohio, and late Governor of Minnesota, has accepted the Governorship of Kansas.

WALTER FORWARD, Esq., formerly of Somerset, Pa., and a son of the distinguished and lamented Channery Forward, has been appointed Marshal of Oregon.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of New York at the recent election, received upwards of 39,000 more votes than Mr. Buchanan did in 1856. Wonder whether this was a "rebuik" to the Administration?

Great excitement was caused in Mobile (Ala.) on Friday last, by the detention of Fillmore Walker's party of Nicaraguan emigrants, by the Collector of the port, who refused their vessel a clearance.

A shameful hoax was perpetrated in New-York city on Thanksgiving day, by the publication in the Sun, of an advertisement announcing that 6,000 pounds of bread and 1200 pounds of beef would be distributed to the poor of the city on that day. It is said that the scene which this cruel deception produced, was pitiful in the extreme.

"POLK, DALLAS AND THE TARIFF OF '42."

The Abolition hypocrites who just now pretend to be in favor of a high Tariff, take great delight in referring us to the motto which they say the Democracy of Pennsylvania adopted on the Tariff question, in 1844. They tell us that our banners were then inscribed with "Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of '42," and that we deceived the people because the tariff of '42 was repealed during Mr. Polk's administration. These very sagacious gentlemen forget that there was but a single Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania, who voted for the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and that that Congressman was DAVID WILMOT, "the only free trader in all Pennsylvania," who but one year ago was the standard-bearer of these same Abolition sticklers for a high tariff. Every Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania who had made any pledges concerning the Tariff of '42, manfully redeemed them, and DAVID WILMOT, who is now one of the chief captains of the Opposition and who has never publicly renounced his free trade notions, was the only Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania that voted for the repeal of that tariff. Therefore, the charge that the Democracy deceived the people in 1844, is utterly false and unfounded. However, if the Abolitionists are willing to rest that charge on the ground that Wilmot deceived the people, we have not a word to say in contradiction, and, in that case, they are heartily welcome to all the capital they can make of it.

WILL MR. WILLIAMS RESIGN?

MR. JORDAN in his speech at the jollification fizzle of the Black Republicans, on Tuesday night of Court week, endeavored to account for the loss of the Illinois legislature, to his party, by saying that the Senatorial and Representative districts of that State, had been "gerrymandered" in the appropriation, so as to enable the Democrats to elect a majority of both houses, in spite of the fact that the popular vote of the State was against them. If Mr. JORDAN had looked a little nearer home, he might have found another "gerrymander" against which to vent his anathemas. He might have told his audience that by an infamous fraud practised upon the people of Bedford county, Geo. W. WILLIAMS is enabled to obtain a seat in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He might have told them that owing to a "gerrymander" of his own, the freemen of Bedford county have been defrauded of a right guaranteed them by the Constitution of the State. He might have told them that he, Francis Jordan, deliberately and with malice aforethought, betrayed the majority of his fellow-citizens of Bedford county into the power and control of the minority, by giving that minority the privilege of calling to its assistance the votes of the people of another county. But Mr. JORDAN evidently preferred talking about matters not quite so familiar to his hearers as the "gerrymander" of this legislative district. He even forgot to tell us whether Mr. WILLIAMS will persist in claiming to be the representative of a people who at the ballot-box so indignantly spurned his proffered services. We are, therefore, again under the necessity of repeating our question, Will Mr. WILLIAMS resign?

WINTER.—A light snow has covered the ground for several days, and the tokens of approaching Winter are beginning to show themselves every where. The forests are stripped of their foliage and the fields are robbed of their herbage. The sun shines faintly in the heavens and the rude winds come dashing from the North, on their icy chargers. And we are glad that winter is here, for to us it is the happiest and merriest of all the seasons. There is new life in its keen and frosty air. There is joyousness in the tinkle of its bells, there is grandeur in its storms and greatness in its floods. And in the "long Winter evenings" there is pleasure at the fire-side and in the parlor; there is fascination in books and a "perfect glory" in the creations of Art and of Science. May the coming winter be a merry one to every one of God's creatures and may it especially have no rigors for the helpless poor wherever they may be found.

DOUGLAS ON DISORGANIZERS.

Previous to the late election there were men calling themselves "Douglas Democrats" who imagined that the only way by which to signalize their admiration of the Illinois Senator, was to oppose the regular nominees of the Democratic party. They supposed that FORNEY was doing in this State, just as DOUGLAS was doing in Illinois, and that if they followed Mr. FORNEY's lead, they were acting in accordance with the wishes of Mr. DOUGLAS. For instance, in this Congressional District a large majority of the so-called "Douglas Democrats" voted for McPHERSON for Congress, and thus contributed directly to Mr. KELLEY's defeat. Mr. DOUGLAS reads these gentlemen out of the party in the following summary style: "Such of them (his opponents) as are Democrats, and show their Democracy by remaining inside of the Democratic organization, and supporting its nominees, I recognize as Democrats, but those who, knowing they would be voted down inside the Democratic organization, go outside and attempt to divide and destroy it, in concert with the 'People's party,' have ceased to be Democrats."

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quite a number of causes were tried at our late Court, though none of any importance. All the Commonwealth cases were settled or continued, with the exception of the following:

Commonwealth vs. E. A. Fockler. Indictment for Malicious Mischief and Libel, on oath of Wm. H. Brown. Fatal variance in Indictment. Bill quashed.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Miller. Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Catherine Taney. Verdict Guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Hoffman and Adam Hoffman. Indictment for Larceny on oath of Henry Wertz. Verdict, Guilty. New trial granted.

CIVIL LIST.

Shroyer vs. Hixon. Summons in Partition. Verdict for the Plaintiff.

May vs. Troutman and Keiser. Ejectment for 302 acres of land. Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Dean and Tricker vs. Hemming and Wiley. Appeal. Plaintiffs took nonsuit.

Mahoney and Wife vs. Sponsor. Ejectment. Verdict for the Plaintiff.

Weimer vs. Carnell. Summons. Trespass de bonis aspectatis. Deft. confesses judgment for \$22.00 and costs of suit.

Breider's use vs. Taylor and Pearson. Sci. Fa. to revive judgment. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$25.00.

McEldowney vs. Williams. Summons. Trespass for mesne profits, damages, &c. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$89.57.

Helsel vs. Long, Evans et al. Summons. Trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$183.00.

Barley vs. Stuckey. Summons. Trespass. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$25.00.

Filler vs. Jamison. Summons. Case, on promises. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$33.66.

Trout vs. Feaster. Appeal. Verdict for the Plaintiff for \$63.034.

Herrick vs. Smith. Appeal. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$17.63.

H. & B. R. P. R. Co. vs. Patrick Leddy. Appeal. Verdict for Plaintiff for \$100.00.

LUMBER.—COL. L. M. STALLER, of Mr. WORTH, Somerset county, requests us to inform his old friends in this region, that he has lately erected a new saw-mill, which will enable him to furnish all kinds of lumber in any quantity and at low prices. The Colonel is pining to supply the Bedford market.

NEW GOODS.—Messrs. REED and MENNICH have just received a very large variety of excellent winter goods. They are enterprising merchants and deserve the patronage of the public.

THE A. TONDA FRIDAY notices a remarkable cure of deafness by electricity. A citizen of that place recently lost his hearing and after every means known to the medical fraternity had been exhausted, electricity was resorted to. An instrument was produced, and placing the end of a piece of wire in each ear the electric current was let on lightly at first and gradually increased. After continuing the operation for some time the hearing of the man was so much restored that he could hear a heavy rap on the table. Again the wires were inserted in his ears and the fluid applied. On removing them the second time the patient could hear loud talking in the room. This operation took place in the afternoon, and the patient was then allowed to rest until the next morning, when the wires were again inserted and after applying the fluid for a few minutes the hearing of the man was perfectly restored.

One of the most awful results of sleep-walking of which we have heard for a long time transpired at St. Louis on Sunday night. On Friday evening, says the St. Louis Republican, a farmer named John Bray, from Indiana, who was removing to some point on the Missouri river with his wife, father-in-law, and four children, came in on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Being in straitened circumstances, the family obtained permission to stop for the night in a small room on the ferry dock at the foot of Car street. Between twelve and one o'clock in the night Bray arose, in his sleep, and taking his youngest child, aged three years, in his arms, actually walked from the room and into the water! The piteous wailing cries of the child, and the loud calls of the father for help, soon drew a number of persons to the melancholy scene from adjacent places on the levee. The frantic grief of the family partook of the incoherence and wildness of the maniac, and is described to be of the most heart-rending description. Before ingenuously could resolve on any way of rescuing the drowning objects both had sunk, to be seen no more alive.

A BLOW FOR SPIRITUALISM.—An exchange states that a young man has just returned home who was believed to have been lost in the wrecked barque Wade, of New Bedford, ten years ago. For a long while his father has been conversing with him in the spirit land, and the last message through a "medium" was to the effect that he "was among the saints, and a crown of glory was awaiting his father." His appearance in the land of the living is the greatest blow "spiritualism" has ever received.

A TERRIBLE DEED IN KENTUCKY.

Two Men Hung by a Mob—Suicide of One Person—Arrest of Other Persons—Excitement.

Two men charged with murder, were lynched at Greensburg, Ky., on the 10th inst., and another, prisoner, to escape the fury of the mob, committed suicide. It appears that some eight months since a wealthy farmer of Kentucky, living near Campbellsville, was murdered and robbed of between \$5,000 and \$6,000, by parties who entered his house by midnight and accomplished the double deed while he was soundly sleeping in his bed. Mr. Simpson was much respected, and of course the cowardly murder caused a great excitement in his community. Soon after the guilty culprits were discovered and arrested, and an attempt was made by the populace to hang them, which was frustrated. Afterward they were taken from the jail at Russellville to that at Greensburg. The Louisville Journal has a letter dated Campbellsville, Ky., Nov. 10, which says:

This morning, according to a previous understanding, men from this and the adjoining counties commenced gathering at this place, and at an early hour took up their march to Greensburg, meeting with accessions at different points along the road until the crowd numbered two or three hundred men, including, we learn, a considerable number of spectators. The mob proceeded to the jail, which is built of stone and very strong, and found the doors locked and the jailer gone. A number of men immediately seized a large piece of heavy timber, and with several tremendous blows, burst the door from its hinges. An inner door was speedily broken with crowbars and sledge hammers, and a portion of the mob stood in the debtor's room, fronting the cells in which the miserable men were confined. The locks of the cell doors were soon broken and the doors pried open, when a most horrid and sickening, and revolting sight met the gaze of those present.

One of the men, Elias Scaggs, a man weighing two hundred pounds, was found weltering in a large pool of blood in the last agonies of death, the blood spurting in large jets from a ghastly and self-inflicted wound in the neck, having with a razor cut his throat from ear to ear. His body, convulsed in death, was dragged into the debtor's room, and from thence down a flight of steps on to the paving. The remaining three men, viz: Bill Saul Thomson, Sloan Despano and George Hunter, were then brought from the jail bound and mounted behind men on horseback, when the crowd, in double file, amid throngs of spectators, took up their return march to this place, a distance of twelve miles, during which two of these miserable men displayed considerable firmness, asserting their innocence in the most positive terms. Thompson wept and prayed audibly a good part of the way, calling on all to witness his innocence. The crowd having arrived at the place, determined to lynch Biko also, a negro, belonging to the murdered man, who had been implicated by Scaggs as the real murderer.

At this juncture, amid the yellings and howlings of the crowd, the exhortations of the sheriff and our excellent jailer, and "amid confusion worse confounded," Robert Colvin, Esq., a prominent and influential citizen, having succeeded in gaining an elevated position and in catching the ear of the crowd, addressed it in a short speech, which, for point, appropriateness and good sense, I have hardly ever heard excelled; and it was as effectual as it was sensible, for after an unsuccessful effort of one or two inexperienced orators, the mob left the negro in jail and conducted the three men a short distance to an elm tree, and began making preparations to hang them. At Thompson's request prayer was offered in their behalf, he praying and weeping aloud during the time. He was then mounted on a horse, and after again asserting his innocence for the last time, a rope was put about his neck, the end thrown over a limb, the horse driven from under, and Thompson was launched into eternity. He seemed to die easy—one or two spasmodic jerks of the limbs, a shudder, and all was over.

Despano soon shared a similar fate, dying much harder. At this stage Hunter gave evidence of making a clean breast, which, after some delay and a good deal of reluctance, he did, confessing to the guilt of Scaggs, Thompson and Hunter, and implicating five others as being concerned in the murder. Their names are as follows, Henry Scaggs, Jerry Scaggs, Lloyd McDannel, John Underwood, and a son-in-law of Simpson. The latter is under arrest, but, as we believe, generally considered innocent. The sheriff, with a posse, is out to-night to arrest the others. Biko was also implicated by Hunter, and brought forth, and the two confronted. Nothing of importance was elicited, and they were both taken to jail—both of them making a narrow escape.

TOM CORWIN'S LAST.—At a trial recently held at Yellow Springs, growing out of a difficulty between some of the students and faculty, of Antioch, the "Old Wagon Boy," who represented the faculty, was exhibiting to the jury a foil or cane, belonging to one of the students, which was probably used in the melee. Tom was in his usual happy mood, and brought down the house frequently by his witty illustrations of the noble science of fencing; now parrying imaginary thrusts, and anon throwing himself fiercely upon the attack. At last, having exhausted his full store of pleasantries, with one full thrust, he made faint to strike one of the students, Mr. Fisher, who sat near by, and with look of unfathomable gloom, and with the voice of a Stentor, he thundered out: "And what would you do, sir, being unarmed, if I should attempt to pierce you through?" Imagine the roar of laughter which greeted this last eloquent effort of the "old stumper," when the half lighted student collecting again his wits, sprang to his feet, and successfully mimicking Corwin's most bombastic style exclaimed: "I'd welcome you, sir, with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."—Ohio Press.

INDIAN MASSACRES.—The accounts of Indian massacres in Texas appear to multiply. A letter to the Galveston News, from Fort Graham, dated Oct. 30th, says: "I learn that the gentleman who carries the mail from Meridian to Pecan Bayou, brought to Meridian yesterday a Comanche scalp that he had taken the day before. The mail rider says there were three families murdered by the Comanche Indians, a few days ago, in Comanche or Erath county, and one other family missing, either killed or ran away to escape from the Indians. I also learn from a gentleman just from Fort Belknap, that a man was killed the other day a few miles below Belknap. About two hundred head of horses have been stolen the last few days, in the vicinity of Fort Belknap by the Indians. A hard country this.

Price of Bread in Paris.

Every bag of wheat, flour, or meal that comes to the city must be brought to the Halle au Ble, or Grain Hall. This is an immense area, enclosed with a circular wall, and covered by a huge dome, so that it presents a vast unbroken hall of grand and beautiful proportions, lightest from the top. Various stalls, with desks, form the offices of the clerks and employers. On the floor of this hall are piled up, cob-house fashion, in huge piles, ten to twenty-five feet high, the bags of grain, presenting to the visitor a striking panorama of solid plenty.

The city of Paris is surrounded by a wall, not for defence, as it is comparatively slight, but simply for police, revenue, and other municipal purposes, one of which is the regulation of the bread market. Barriers, that is gates, with police attendants and revenue officers, form the only entrances to the city, except the river Seine, which has also its guards. Every bushel of wheat or other grain brought to the city for sale, must be registered and stored at the grain hall, under heavy penalties. This regulation is rigidly enforced, which it is easy to do, at the barriers, with so bulky an article, especially as the bags must be of uniform size. From this register of the daily supply, the governments of the city knows at any hour just how many pounds or pecks of grain of any kind there are in Paris. From the accurate statistics required to be furnished, they know how much flour or meal is baked daily at each bakery, and how much bread of all kinds is consumed. They are therefore able to fix the weight and price of loaves, each size and shape of which has its appropriate name according to the ratio between supply and demand, allowing a fair and just profit to producers, traders and bakers; no more, no less. This price, thus fairly graduated, at short intervals, is fully proclaimed to the public, the dealers, the bakers, and the police.

The police are authorized to drop in, at any time, into any bakery or breadshop wherever bread is exposed for sale, and weigh the loaves. There is also a special inspecting officer appointed for this express purpose. His visits are not stated, that they may not have things got ready for exhibition instead of inspection, according to the English and American fashion of doing such things. If the inspector finds the weight deficient, or the price of a particular kind of loaf too high for the grade, all the bread in the shop is swept off at once, and distributed to the hospitals and other eleemosynary establishments of the city. Thus are the public protected against private cupidity speculating in the mean of existence.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

St. Louis, Nov. 22.—The overland mail brought five through passengers. During a severe storm at Tejon, 24 of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut. Beale, nine have been recovered and six are still missing.

The Los Angeles Star, speaking of immigration, says, among other large party of immigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, arrived during the week, in excellent health, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. Southwestern is in good order. There is a large emigration from the States now on the roads. David Harris, of Baltimore was burned to death on the 22d. The Sixth Infantry reached Carson Valley. They will proceed directly for Benicia. Three hundred recruits under Lieut. Boates, are expected in two days.

The British ship of the line Ganges, Admiral Barnes, arrived at Esquimaux from Valparaiso, Oct. 17th. Victoria dates to the 18th of October, mentions the arrival of 900 ounces of gold dust by express, besides several large parcels in the hands of passengers.

Accounts from the above are more favorable. The mines are turning out much better than was anticipated. New diggings of all descriptions were being discovered and there were more miners going up the river than coming down.

Freight from Victoria to Fort Hope has advanced from forty to sixty dollars per ton. The shipments of gold from the Victoria, through the Wells & Fargo Company, from the 4th of August to the 12th of October, were ninety-two thousand dollars.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—The U. S. steam tender Arctic sailed from the Navy Yard at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday under command of Lieut. W. S. Lovel, with the officers and crew of the Metacomb, now stationed at Pensacola, and destined for the Paraguay expedition. She also had on board a large quantity of freight, consisting of copper and brass work, chains, etc., for the steam sloop-of-war Pensacola, in course of construction at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and a considerable quantity of ordnance stores for the Paraguay fleet. A large number of persons assembled on the wharf to witness her starting, and cheer her on her way. She had left the wharf, and got well out into the Anacosta channel and the shore hawser was let go, but in winding it up, it became attached to the steamer's propeller, and before the accident could be prevented, had become so entangled in it as to disarrange her machinery, it was feared pretty seriously. A steam tug was employed to tow her back to the marine railway, where she was hauled up, and hands were immediately set to work cutting the hawser away. The damage done we hear has not yet been ascertained to have extended beyond the throwing of her machinery out of line, in which case a few days time will be sufficient to set all right again.—Richmond Dispatch, 18th.

A Monster.

The New York Evening Post says: A child with two bodies and three arms, was brought to this city some weeks ago by a Canada physician, who has been exhibiting it at fifty cents a ticket. It was five months old, and enjoyed the usual health of young children, until a few days ago it was attacked with an acute disease, and yesterday it died. Dr. James R. Wood, was called to examine it after death, but declined the invitation. We are naturally incredulous, and on approaching the child we saw nothing extraordinary in its appearance until the bodies were exposed and they were in so natural a condition as to give the appearance of two children. On a close inspection our credulity was completely removed. The bodies were found to be united in a manner similar to the Siamese twins at the waist. They are equal in size, and each performed the natural functions of life. From the body that was grafted in, as it were an arm grew at the place where arm being very small and short, having four fingers, two of which are webbed; otherwise the limbs are all symmetrical.

Aristocracy vs Democracy.

Aristocracy, as every one is aware signifies "vesting government in a few"—or "a government where power is vested in a few" to the neglect of the great body of the people. We assert this to be one of the principles of Black Republicanism now-a-days as much as in the times of the Fathers of their party, when the Opposition, headed by Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and other men who were in favor of a monarchical form of government, contended with Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, &c.

Had John C. Fremont been elected President, it would have been a victory of Aristocracy—because all southerners would have been excluded from office, and the rights of the South been trampled upon by the fanatics of the North. As it is the country is governed by the great National Democratic party, else we might now be living in the midst of revolution and anarchy.

These selfish agitators, whose views upon any question are entirely one-sided, and one-sided, seem resolved to split the Union into fragments, and establish the reign of an unfeeling Aristocracy. We, the Democracy, aim at consolidation of the Union, and desire to go forward into the glorious future, as brethren enjoying the same rights, with common purposes, and having charity for one another. They, the Opposition, or Aristocracy, with the one idea of slavery in their minds, can see nothing else and forget the innumerable evils of society in pity for a race that are far better treated in bondage than in freedom—far more happy, we know, as born slaves, than with a liberty which they know not how to use aright. We hold that old Jeffersonian doctrine, that "slavery, although an evil, cannot be abolished, save by gradual emancipation through the liberality of individuals and of a regularly organized society."

It is time that the Opposition should be branded with a name suitable to their doctrines, instead of showing a wolf's nature under a lion's skin. And you, fellow Democrats, who have weathered many a storm in defence of our principles, stand firm in the dark hour of trial and we will rise triumphant by the present reverse.—Chilton Democrat.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The elements of opposition to the Democracy, however conflicting the principles they profess, seem to be a unit in their abuse and vilification of the administration, and their unscrupulous efforts to create a popular indignation against the administration. The strongest evidence of the injustice of the denunciation heaped upon the administration is had in the subjoined chapter of its achievements, during the brief period of its existence, which we clip from the Washington Union of a recent date:

"During a year and a half of the administration of Mr. Buchanan the government has achieved the most signal triumphs in the foreign and domestic policy of the Union—triumphs so important and striking, and apparently so impossible, as to render our very success a matter of public discredit amongst many of the journals and statesmen of the day. The open surrender of the pretension of visitation and search by Great Britain was enough of itself to make any administration with firmness and high administrative qualities. The diplomatic history of that controversy is yet unpublished. When it comes before the world it will reflect great credit and honor upon the administration, and afford strong proof that hereafter the relations between the two governments must remain most cordial and friendly.

"Mr. Buchanan encountered, when he came into office, the most annoying and apparently inexplicable domestic difficulty growing out of our relations to the Mormons of Utah. All concurred in the judgment that we had reached a crisis which demanded the prompt action of the Executive government; because the followers of Young, who had established an independent theocratic government, were in open rebellion against the laws and constitution of the United States. The prophet and his disciples had grown strong, and in their strength must be met and subdued. That this could ultimately be effected there was no doubt; but the boldest and most confident believed it would take years to do it, at the sacrifice of blood and treasure without limit. It has all been accomplished at trifling expense and without war by the energy of the administration. The President also inherited an armed and unarmed opposition to the territorial government of Kansas, and this unholy and criminal combination received the direct and open support of a powerful party in the country. Kansas, so long the scene of disgraceful civil war is now as quiet as Nebraska or Oregon."—Cumberland Allegian.

THE INDIANS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Gov. Stevens, the delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, contemplates urging on the Secretary of War the necessity of the retention in that Territory of a portion of the troops recently engaged there in quelling the Indian hostilities. He thinks that at least four regiments are essential to be kept there, in order that the Government may maintain the advantages over the unfriendly Indians which have been gained through the energetic movements of Gen. Clark and Col. Wright. One of the most influential chiefs belonging to the hostile tribes—Camaikin—has not yet been brought to terms, and Gov. S. believes that on the withdrawal of the troops, this man will gather a horde of those about him who entertain unfriendly sentiments towards the whites, and engage in marauding expeditions against the settlements. The retention of the troops will have the effect of keeping these bands quiet. Gov. S. is sanguine that there will be a large influx of settlers into the Territory, in case such measures are adopted as shall leave no room for apprehensions of another outbreak among the Indians.

The statement that Gen. Harney has been recalled from the command of the Department of the Pacific, North, embracing this Territory and Oregon, and ordered to the command of the Department of the West, with his headquarters at St. Louis, is apparently unfounded.—Washington Star.

The treaty recently made between our government and that of Japan provides for the abolition of the 6 per cent tax for receiving American money into Japanese currency; permits American ministers and their families to reside at Jeddo, and suspends the annual practice of "trampling upon the cross" at Nagasaki; permits Americans to erect churches in Japan, and guarantees religious freedom; closes the port of Simoda, and opens that of Kanagawa, seventeen miles from Jeddo; also opens the cities of Hego and Osaka, and permits the exportation of Japanese coin. The treaty is to take effect July 4, 1859.

\$10,000 Lost by Brigham Young.

Among the curious developments of the stoppage of a banking house in Washington City recently, is the fact that Brigham Young comes out minus about \$10,000, having been a confiding depositor to that extent, through the agency of the territorial delegate, who transacted his financial matters in this quarter. It seems, with all Brigham's devotion to Mormonism, he thought it as well to provide for a wet day elsewhere, and hence has been emulating some other rules, who made investments at a distance from the scene of threatened or impending revolution. In this case, however, fate ruled adversity to the sensual speculator, and he has to mourn the loss of both principal and interest. Brigham will become even more disgusted with a government which has fenced in his domination in Utah, and allowed bankers to rob his honest earnings, right under the respectable nose of the President.—Pittsburg Post.

California.

The dates from San Francisco, are to the 20th ult., five days later than those received by the overland rail. The news is interesting. The troublesome war with the Indians, which had been going on for some months past in Oregon, had finally terminated, and the savages had sued for peace. In California, however, the skirmishes still continued. The excitement about the Frazer River gold mines had nearly ceased. All the reports agree that there is gold in that locality, but it seems that it will not pay wages to diggers. A majority of the miners had returned to California, most of whom were in distressed circumstances. The Star of the West brings \$1,664,664 in specie, which is about five hundred thousand dollars in advance of the shipment of the corresponding date last year.

A REMARKABLE SHIP.—Shipbuilders at East Boston have in course of construction in their yard a small steamer which is to be propelled in a novel manner. It is built as an experiment, the inventor being furnished with funds to construct her by some of the leading shipbuilders in this city. The hull is fifty-two feet long, and thirteen wide at the stern, and tapers gradually to the bows which are very sharp. She is five feet deep. On deck she will have a cabin sixteen feet long. She will be worked by an engine of twelve horse power, to which will be attached the propellers—one at the stern three feet in diameter, to work in the water, and one at the stem, eight feet in diameter to work in the air. The air propeller is attached to a shaft which connects with the engine, and also with the water propeller at the stern. It is supported by a post at the stem. Both propellers will be worked by steam. The smoke-pipe will be horizontally on the deck. The inventor is confident that by this arrangement he can easily get twenty-five to thirty miles an hour speed out of this craft. We understand that the invention has been tried on a small boat in our harbor and has worked admirably. The hull is completed and ready for the machinery which is being made in Roxbury. It is expected that the vessel will be ready to make her trial trip by the middle of December.—Boston Transcript.

DANGEROUS LEAP.—A young man named Thomas T. Edwards, arrived at the Revere House on Thursday evening last, in the train from the West. He retired to his room at a reasonable hour; but about 1 o'clock the boarders in contiguous rooms were disturbed by a noise proceeding from his chamber, and repairing thither to inquire the cause, found Edwards in a state of excitement bordering on frenzy, brandishing a huge knife and making violent demonstrations against some imaginary foe. Assistance was called to secure him but before that could be accomplished he leaped from the window to the ground below. One of his arms near the wrist, was broken by the fall and other portions of his body severely bruised and cut, though his injuries are not regarded as a dangerous character. His room was in the fourth story of the house and his escape from death seems almost miraculous. He is supposed to have been laboring under a fit of insanity at the time.—Cumberland Allegian.

STRAY STEER.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Union township, Bedford county, the last of July last, a white cow branded with the letter M, left ear cut off and a slit in the right—one year old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or else he will be disposed of as the law directs. AMOS BERKHIMER.

Nov. 26, 1858.

P. H. NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the next meeting of the Directors of the Poor, on the first TUESDAY of DECEMBER, at the Poor House for taking the property, including Mill and Farm and keeping the Paupers. It is believed that this can be done with a handsome profit to the contractor. Bids will be required of any one who will undertake the contract, conditioned among other things particularly to provide well for the Paupers.

GEORGE ELDER, GEORGE SMOUSE, JOHN AMOS, Directors.

Nov. 26, 1858.

Look Out—Last Notice!

WE have left the Notes and Accounts due us in East Providence Township, in the hands of G. W. Householder, Esq. Also our Notes and Books in the hands of M. M. Peebles, Esq., in Bloody Run. If not paid by the first of January next, suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

MURRAY & BROTHER.

Bloody Run, Nov. 26, 1858.

Teacher's Institute.

THE Teachers of Bedford county, are hereby requested to meet in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December, to hold a two day's Institute in connection with the Teachers of the Normal School. It is the duty of all the Teachers in the county to attend. Several addresses may be expected on the occasion. School Directors, Friends of Education and Public in general are invited to attend.

H. HECKERMAN, County Superintendent.

Nov. 26, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 18th day of December, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 41 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist-mill, with two run stone and log stable thereon—adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Esq.—Dibert, and others. Situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Bead, WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Nov. 26, 1858.

TOOTHACHE.—This disease can be cured by Dr. KERR'S TOOTHACHE REMEDY, prepared by him in Pittsburgh, Pa., which is put up in bottles and sold at 25 cents each. It is an excellent medicine, when diluted, for spongy and tender gums, and a worth ten times its price to all who need it.—Sold at Samuel Brown's, Bedford, and at J. E. Colwell, Schellburg. Nov. 25, '88-6m.

A MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—Often when a physician is called in to examine a patient's condition he finds that the lungs are half gone, or that destructive lesions have occurred, so as to render a cure in many cases, impossible. The patient will find that the little cough which he thought had merely annoyed him betimes, has laid waste a large portion of an organ, whose functions are necessary to human life—we mean the lungs. If the incipient cough is heeded, and a timely resort is had to medicine, such as Dr. KERR'S PECTORAL SYRUP, a real scientific compound, prepared by a careful physician, known to most of our readers, the cough will never end in an inflammatory condition of the lungs and bronchitis, but obstruction will be removed, free breathing, health in place of disease, and consumption for want of a nudge, will never take hold of a constitution. Sold by Sam'l Brown, Bedford, and at J. E. Colwell's, Schellburg.

WHAT THEY SAY
15
SOUTH CAROLINA.
ABBEVILLE, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.
Messrs. FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Gentlemen:—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing to you about the Safe, which we received on the 10th July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as it was well attested by the effects on its exterior, and, from its being closed, and its appearance, looks as though it had been heated along time in a furnace. The Safe, with its hinges of mottled glass and keys of nails, fused into a mass, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning material, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached my until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards. The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire. This fact has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we deprived the privilege of getting another.

Respectfully yours,
R. B. WARFIELD & SON.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Only Makers in this State, of
Herring's
PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,
THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM
FIRE NOW KNOWN.
Oct. 20, 1858.

MARRIED:
On the 18th, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, at the residence of Anthony Smith, in Napier St., Mr. Benjamin J. Humer, to Miss Margaret Gibb.

On the same day by the same, at the residence of John G. Minnich in Bedford, Dr. J. L. Marburg, of Johnston Pa., to Miss Ellen Reed, of Schellburg.

On Sunday, the 18th inst., near Schellburg, Martin, son of Leonard and Margaret Feight, aged one year, nine months and 14 days.

The sun was sinking in the west,
When Martin passed away:
All nature calm and hushed to rest
That pleasant autumn day.

The sun was sinking in the west,
When Martin closed his eyes,
To open them where live the lost
Beyond the azure skies.

The flutter of an angel's wing,
And Martin was at rest:
He turned his spirit voice to sing
The sweet notes of the blast.

So softly passed his soul away,
We thought him wrapped in sleep:
But, oh, he entered heaven that day,
And left us here to weep!

A. M. S.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Nov. 22d, 1858.
Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.
Ezekiel Joseph, Baltimore, Md., Maria Mary, Fayetteville, N. C., Clark E. W. Rev. A. Crisman, Elizabeth, N. J., Isaac Isaac, Fayetteville, N. C., Hix, Andrew, Hammer, Amanda Miss, Hardinger, Eliza, Hix, Adam, Kelly Robert, Kennedy John S., Lindley B. Esq., Long Peter, Lott John James, J. McElroy John C., McLaughlin Henry C., McMahon E. B. Rev., McAllister B. N., McBride Bennett, Miller Adam, Miller A. E., Merriek John Esq., Miller John, Myrtle Correll, Overaker Hannah Jane Miss, Pendergast Wm. Esq., Piper R. Scott, Weston, Rose Timothy C., Roushey Correll, Rowley John W., Rowley Frank, Snow Maria, Swartz Sarah Miss, Smith Martin, Sheeler Philip Rev., Suck Samuel, Timble A. M. Esq., Wells B. C. Esq., West John C., Woodcock Kate Miss, Zimmerman Emma C. Miss.
JOHN A. MOWRY, P. M.
Nov. 25, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Pleasantville, St. Clair township, on
Saturday, the 5th day of January, next,
the following described Real Estate, viz:
A LOT OF GROUND IN SAID TOWNSHIP,
with Dwelling House, STORE
House, Stable and other improvements thereon, now in possession of Simon Herberman.
Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.
O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Bonita Hammer, dec'd.
Nov. 25, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF
Real Estate.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on
FRIDAY, THE 7th DAY OF JANUARY,
next, the following described Real Estate, situated in St. Clair Township, viz: a tract of land containing
181 Acres and 90 Perches, with Log House, FRAME BARN and other out-buildings thereon.—There is also an apple orchard on the premises. The land adjoins John R. and Andrew Mowry, Christ's heirs, Jacob Burket and others—is in a good state of cultivation—is well watered and presents fair opportunities for profitable investments.
Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.
O. E. SHANNON,
Adm'r of the Estate of Philip Leake, dec'd.
Nov. 25, 1858.

FOR SALE,
or Trade.
A FARM WITHIN ONE
mile of the Railroad and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Ford Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,
A farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining lands of Da, vid Stuckey, Bailey's heirs, Jacob Furry and others, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance well timbered, with an abundance of locust and chestnut timber. There are several never failing springs upon the premises with a constantly stream running through the farm. There is also a large and thrifty young orchard bearing fruit there on. The improvements are a rough cast House, Log Barn and out buildings.

ALSO,
160 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa, of first class prairie, close to timber and within a few miles of the Missouri river above Council Bluffs.

ALSO,
334 acres in Story county, Iowa.

ALSO,
113 acres in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, near Council Bluffs.

ALSO,
The farm in Morrison's Cove, adjoining Bloomfield Furnace, known as the "Pearson property" lately owned by David Daniels, containing 131 acres and 60 perches, with excellent orchard of fruit trees, thrifty and never failing water at the door. The improvements are one large frame House, one log House and barn, with convenient out-buildings. The land is good—produces well and is in a high state of cultivation. A good pick is close by leading to Holliday burg which with the Furnace, make a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce.
Nov. 5, '58.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, upon the estate of Elizabeth Long, late of Middle Woodbury township, dec'd.—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JACOB LONG,
of South Woodbury Tp., Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1858.

PICKLES AND S.
Many men of many minds—
Many Shores of many kinds—
From sizes one to number nine,
Allowing some for the behind.
Boots for men and women too,
Some tight some loose; some old and new,
With Shanghai tops and pointed heels,
To make him high who lowly feels.
If prices do not suit your mind,
Just take a little of our kind—
But when you buy cheap shoes, beware,
For cheap shoes are first to tear.
If fruits and pickles well put up,
Fruits preserved, or nice catsup,
Be bothering any one to taste,
To Ferguson's be sure to haste.
Tobacco and cigars are there,
Of qualities and kinds quite rare,
To please the taste of every one,
And make the boys appear full grown.
We take all kinds of trade for goods,
Even wagons, full from the woods—
All kinds of produce and of grain,
Will be received and sold again.
Now call and see this Store of shoes,
Or pickles and preserves for sale,
But when you call just bring along,
What is the object of our song.
Hood Times Relief.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
Reed & Minnich have just returned from the Eastern cities with a large assortment of splendid
Winter Goods!
which they will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
Their stock includes all kinds of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
of the latest and most fashionable styles,
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING
of every variety of patterns, from the richest CASSIMERE to the most enduring COMMON WEAR.

QUEENWARE
of all sorts from the finest China to the cheapest article in the market.

GROCERIES,
such as Coffee, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c.
Call around and buy anything you want.
Nov. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.
ALL persons interested are hereby notified that I have purchased of Joseph Shenefelter, of Juniata township, three head of horses, with many sets of harness, collars and bridles, three head of cattle, one wagon, plough, harrow, and shovel-plough, and all the grain in the ground on the farm on which he resides, the aforesaid personal property to remain in the possession of said Shenefelter till I call for it.
JOSEPH MORTIMER,
Harrison Tp., Oct. 15th, 1858.

Wishard, or Lord!
A manuscript Journal kept by William Macleay, when a Senator in Congress in 1790-1. It was some years ago in the possession of the Reverend William M. Hall; and may have been loaned by him when living in Bedford or Lewis County. Any one having it, or a knowledge of its whereabouts, is requested to hand over the book, or to communicate the information to Francis Jordan, Esq., of Bedford, or to George W. Harris, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.
Nov. 5, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned upon the estate of Levi Clark, late of West Providence township, in said county, deceased—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SOLOMON WILLIAMS,
Adm'r.
Nov. 5, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
and Jayne's Expectoant, at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.
[July 30, 1858.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.—White and Yellow Pine Boards, Plastering and Shingling Lath and bills furnished to order by
REED & MINNICH.

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE!
HILLEGAS and MOWRY,
Merchants, at Buena Vista, Bedford co., Pa.
WOULD announce to their friends and customers that they have replenished their former stock by an additional supply of Fall and Winter GOODS of all kinds, which they intend selling very low for cash or country produce.
—GIVE THEM A CALL.
N. B. Merchandise produce taken in payment for store debts.
Buena Vista, Oct. 15, 1858.

SOLD OUT!
THE undersigned having disposed of his entire stock of goods, begs leave to notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to him, either by Note or Book account to call and settle before the first of January, 1859. All neglecting to do so, their accounts will be left in the hands of an officer for collection.
Oct. 22, 1858.
G. W. RUPP.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN NYCUM,
Adm'r.
Oct. 22, 1858.

NOTICE.
GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.
The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of reasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.
St. Clairville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

Overland California Mail Route!
NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER
HAVE just received a large assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting in part of calicoes from 50 cents to 125 cents per yard, Delaines, Coburgs, Parrotta Cloths, black and fancy silks, Merinos, Plaid, Flannels, a large assortment of Shawls of all colors and prices, Swiss Cambricks, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Shirts and Drawers, bleached and unbleached Muslins of all prices & widths, Cloths and Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, and in fact every thing generally in country stores. Also, a large assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, Comforts, Cravats, Also, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Groceries of all kinds, with a general assortment of spices, &c. We invite all to call and see our stock of goods for we are determined to sell to suit the times for cash or approved produce.
Oct. 23, 1858.

Ladies' Bazaar!
THE Ladies of Bedford and vicinity are invited to call and examine the handsome assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, now opened and ready for inspection at the "BAZAR." DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of velvet and plain silks, cashmeres, Poil decherees, Ruffled and side striped delain robes, fancy and bayadere de laines, French plain and printed delaines, opera flannels, English and French merinos, poplins, velvets de laines, brilliants, American and French gingham, English and American prints—SHAWLS, a great variety, such as large, square, and mantle, cloaks, circulars, raglan and mantle styles, FURS—Ladies and Gents—Chenille Scarfs, &c.
BONNETS.
Brilliant, velvet, silk, satin, tulle, silk, chenille, straw and mourning bonnets, ladies dress caps, children's and Misses' straw and silk bonnets, Ladies' dress caps, head-dresses, ribbons, feathers, flowers, French and American, and Millinery goods generally.
EMBROIDERIES.
A handsome assortment of French sets, collars, children's sets, edgings, laces, flouncings, veils, &c. Hosiery—Gloves—Shoes, Perfumery—Jewelry and an endless variety of fancy articles.
All of the above articles have been purchased at prices to suit the times.
Call, ladies, and examine for yourselves.
Country Milliners supplied with all kinds of Millinery.
The public will please accept Mrs. B. D. Patten's thanks for the liberal patronage she has received.
Nov. 12, 1858.

TO INVALIDS.—DR. HARMAN.
ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND
Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS.
FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT.
Author of "Letters to Invalids," &c.,
Editor of the "Medical Scope," &c.,
Dr. Harman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations, lately used in the Brighton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct cause. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. The stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicine. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.
GREEN DRUGS TREATY.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them promptly curable.
Pleurisy and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.
Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c., &c.
All diseases of the eye and ear, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous diseases.
S. D. HARMAN, M. D.
No charge for consultation.
June 4, 1858.

"WHISKERANDO"
WARRANTED to force the Moustache and Whiskers to grow strong and luxuriant in one month where there was none before. It will not stain or injure the skin. Price one dollar.—Sent to all parts of the country.
Address, Dr. S. P. SHELDEN, N. York City.
October 29, 1858-6m

JAYNE'S WRIGTS,
Bennett's and Dwyot's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
[July 30, '58.]

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL
and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
[July 30, '58.]

Iron City Commercial College.
PITTSBURGH, PA. CHARTERED 1855.
300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.
Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.
A. T. SMITH, A. M., Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.
J. A. DEXTER and T. C. JENKINS, Teachers of Book-keeping.
A. COWLEY and W. A. MILLER, Profs. of Penmanship, SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, AS KEPT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE—COMMERCIAL LAW—
Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

12 Premiums.
Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburgh for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing.
NOT ENGAGED WORK.
Important Information.—Students enter at any time.—No vacation.—Time unlimited.—Review at pleasure.—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations.—Tuition for full Commercial Course, \$35.00.—Average time 8 to 12 weeks.—Board \$2.50 per week.—Stationery, 6.00.—Entire cost, \$60.00 to \$70.00.
For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Commercial Writing—include two stamps, and address—
F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sep. 5, 1858-1y

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
MRS. S. E. POTTS
HAS just returned from the cities with a large and handsome stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
elegant rich Dress Silks, Valenita Robes, French Merino, Flannel cloths, Delaines, all colors, Shawls of every description and all prices, bought low at auction. Also, a large and handsome assortment of Furs, Victorines, Capes, Cuffs and Muffs, Bonnets of all kinds, Velvet, Satin, Brown, Silk, Grey and Brown Straw trimmed and untrimmed. Also, an endless assortment of ribbons, feathers, flowers and ruffles, gloves and hosiery, boots and shoes, and a full assortment of every kind of fancy goods.
N. B. Country milliners can be supplied with all kinds of millinery goods.
Oct. 22, 1858.

LADIES' FANCY STORE.
The undersigned, thankful for the past favors of the public, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies, that she has on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, such as Silks, De Laines, Flannel Cloths, Prints, also Linens, Muslins, Cloaks, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Ruffles, Ladies' Best Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Children's Hose, French Embroidery, French and English Capes, Zeppery, Shetland Wool, Velvet Trimmings, Hops, Sack Flannels, Wool De Laines, &c., &c. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
M. C. FEETTERLY,
Bedford, Oct. 22d, 1858.

New Goods
JUST RECEIVED AT REED & MINNICH'S.
A FINE ASSORTMENT
of new and desirable Fall and Winter goods, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, &c.
Ladies Dress Goods, Coburgs, Marine Francaise, Lyonsese Cloths, Mous, De Laines Calicoes, and an Extra article of Black Silk.
BOOTS & SHOES,
a very supreme article.
ALSO GROCERIES
Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, Adamantine Candles, a prime article of chewing Tobacco all of which will be sold cheap for cash or produce.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.
THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor, also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar. This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in a good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. If any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall.
NICHOLAS KEGG,
Aug. 20, 1858-4c.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on
Saturday, the 5th day of January, next,
the following described Real Estate, being a tract of land containing FIFTY ACRES, or thereabouts, 30 of which are cleared and under fence. The improvements are a
GRIST-MILL, LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and other out-buildings. There is also an ORCHARD thereon.
This property is in Londonderry township, adjoining lands of Christian Albright, James Mattingly, John M. Buchanan and others.
It is close to the route of the Connellsville railroad, in close proximity with Cumberland and presents opportunities for a profitable investment.
Terms:—Cash at confirmation of sale.
CHARLES HOYMAN,
JACOB C. ALBRIGHT,
Adm'r of the estate of Sam'l Hoyman, dec'd.
Nov. 19, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Beltz, late of Harrison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to make payment immediately and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SILL,
Adm'r.
Nov. 12, 1858.

SWAIN'S PANACEA,
at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
[July 30, '58.]

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,
cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. [J18, '58.]

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.
Enclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling by \$15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years from instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Philadelphia, at 7 A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or Philadelphia, R. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column.

SHRIVER BROTHERS,
PRODUCE & COMMISSION
WHOLESALE,
376 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF BUTTER,
Sard, Flour, Bacon, Leather, Wool, Gingham, Snake Root, Broom, Feathers, and every description of country Produce.
A long business experience enables us to assure our friends that the best possible disposition will be made of anything entrusted to our care for sale.

J. W. SCOTT.
(Late of the firm of Winchester & Scott.)
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
and
SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
No. 814 Chestnut Street,
(Nearby opposite the GIRARD HOUSE.)
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. SCOTT, would respectfully call the attention of his former friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS, at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.
October 8, 1858-1y.

Dr. W. H. Witmor, of LANCASTER,
(formerly of Philadelphia,) where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the U. States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of N. York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.
The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every disease and fluid of the human body; the changes these solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all a agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.
Minerally, Alteration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of exercising the pleasures, or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fall destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted cured. Epilepsy or falling sickness, all chronic and stubborn diseases of Females radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrophulous Discharges, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.
I do say all diseases (yes, Consumption) can be cured.
CANCER CURED without the knife.
I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton square, Lancaster City, Pa., July 30, '58-1y. W. H. WITMOR, M. D.
P. S. See in local column my appointment to visit Bedford on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, days of August, to consult with patients on all diseases free of charge.
W. H. WITMOR.

SHOE STORE!
Ferguson & Co.,
HAVE just opened their new Store in "Anderson's Row" of buildings, nearly opposite the Gazette Office.
Their stock of Boots and Shoes for men, women and children, is certainly the best and cheapest that has ever been brought to Bedford, for three reasons.
First.—On account of the pressure of the times, they have been laid in at 30 cents on the dollar less than what was paid last year for the same goods.
Second.—They were bought for CASH, and the usual discounts made.
Third.—They were bought in much larger quantities than dry goods merchants buy them, and consequently were bought much lower.
If this is doubted, the evidence is on the stand at the counter.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
The store room has been so arranged as to have a separate apartment for the Ladies, provided with comfortable chairs and stools where they can sit and talk, or buy shoes as they please.
Pickles and Fruits.
In connection with the shoe business, all kinds of Pickles, Fruits and Preserves will be kept, including Pine Apple, Peach, Strawberries, Cherries, Brandy Peaches, Catsups, Mixed Pickles, Lobsters, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
The best, and most general assortment of Tobacco and Cigars, will be kept constantly on hand.
As there is no store of this kind kept in this county, the proprietors are determined to keep it right, and sell at the lowest living profits.
A. FERGUSON & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Hiram O'Neal, late of West Providence township, dec'd—all persons indebted to said estate, are not to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.
JONATHAN SNYDER,
Adm'r of Hiram O'Neal, dec'd.
Oct. 15, 1858.

THE BRIGADE AND REGIMENTAL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the 1st Brigade and 10th Division, Pa. Militia. You are hereby notified to meet as a board of auditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties required by the Act of Assembly, approved 21st day of April, 1856, for the better regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth—also, all officers having in charge the accounts of the different companies will appear and present the said accounts for settlement on said day.
Brigade Inspector's Office, J. LEMUEL EVANS, B. I. 1st B. 10th D. P. M. Evansville, Nov. 4, 1858.

ATTENTION!
THE Brigade and Regimental commissioned officers of the 1st Brigade and 10th Division, Pa. Militia. You are hereby notified to meet as a board of auditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Thursday, the 18th day of November, inst., at 10 o'clock, P. M., to perform the duties required by the Act of Assembly, approved 21st day of April, 1856, for the better regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth—also, all officers having in charge the accounts of the different companies will appear and present the said accounts for settlement on said day.
Brigade Inspector's Office, J. LEMUEL EVANS, B. I. 1st B. 10th D. P. M. Evansville, Nov. 4, 1858.

THE
Liver Invigorator.
PREPARED BY DR. SANDFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
Is one of the best purgatives and liver medicines now known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are well developed. The stomach depends on the healthy proper performance of the stomach to get food, and the whole system of one organ—the Liver its duty. For the disordered proprietors have some remedy where many derangements to prove that this remedy is a person troubled with all these forms, has but to take it.

These Gums remove from the system, supplying flow of bile, invigorating food to digest well, and health to removing the cause of radical cure. Billious attacks are prevented, by the Liver Invigorator. One dose after eating stomach and prevent the souring. Only one dose taken bowels gently, and cures. One dose taken after supper. One bottle taken always relieves Sick Headache. One bottle taken removes the cause of the liver. Only one dose cures for Cholera Morbus Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all swellings, or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well. One dose often repeated cures Chronic Diarrhoea, its worst form, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children. There is no safer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents. We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, all Fevers of a Billious Type, it operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE SOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, and swallow both together. THE LIVER INVIGORATOR is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
DR. SANDFORD, Proprietor 245 Broadway, N. Y. For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B. F. Harry, Bedford, Pa.
May 11, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF
A FINE HEAD OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which restores back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the itching scalp, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Dear Sir:—I have used your Hair Restorative, and I have been cured of my dandruff and scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your Store on the 1st of April last, and purchased a bottle of it to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing. I moved the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles, more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as you can send it, but I will use it in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,
RUFUS PRATT.

Prof. Wood's Hair

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A. B. Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of:

Cabinet maker's tools and findings, Wooden and willow ware, Ropes of several sizes, Chains in assortment, Shovels, scoops, forks and spades, Files and Raps in Variety, Locks of all descriptions, Brass, Copper and Iron wire, Churns in Variety, Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted) Fox, Rat, and Mice traps, Spades, Shovels, fork and axe handles, Brushes in Variety, Nails, Glass and Putty, Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine, Double and Single Bit axes, Knife cleaners, an excellent article, Britannia ware, Brass, porcelain and tin lined Kettles, Stents and common Sad Irons, Shoemakers tools and findings, Screen wire, Glass Pump, Corn Sheller, Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers, Corn mills, Glass Larders, Oil for Harness and Machinery, Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are warranted as represented, so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will not sell longer than 6 months, but will sell cheaper for cash than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

Hammond Land—NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT—RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ALL WARRIOR FARMS.

In a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and up will be found to be of the best quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is \$15 to \$20 per acre, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling every farmer to acquire a large tract of land, and to be able to improve it by good roads and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months, and the population is increasing from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a clay bottom and relative of manures. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining, cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. A person can find a business in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of manure manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brick yards being started on the ground. A person can put a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue. In order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenter and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where property is secure, and where civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. He has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will be at once struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up here. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do.

They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, not from their own neighborhood, but from all parts of the country, and will be able to judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammond Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing all the news of the neighborhood, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warranted deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the land—Leave New York at 10 A.M., and Philadelphia at 10 P.M., when there is no train. For further particulars, apply to the agents, who will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philadelphia. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (Aug. 27, '58.)

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE!

My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best 1 and 2 tin plate.

Spotting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. John LINDSEY, who as a workman has no superior in the country. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blacking constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, or the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, Aug. 27, '58.—3m.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

D. Borden, Clock & Watch Maker AND DEALER IN JEWELRY.

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq., nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES

JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET, SOMERSET CO. MOUNT PLEASANT, WESTMORE CO. CONNELLSVILLE, FAYETTE CO. UNIONTOWN, FRANKLIN CO. NEW BRITAIN, DEWEY CO.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections collected.

Aug. 21, 1857.

GETTYS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Locketts, at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Bice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most satisfactory manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, one thing being certain. Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11, '58.

J. B. BAKER.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Hopewell and Bloody Run Plank and Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an election for President and Managers of said road, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court House, in Bedford, on Monday, the 1st day of November, next, at two o'clock, P. M.

JOHN MOWER, Secy.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BIRM, A. B. Cramer, Principals.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg, Bedford Co., June 4, 1857-ly.

BEDFORD Machine Shop!

The subscriber has most respectfully announced to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes secured in the best manner, and the shafts and their superiors for strength and speed are not made in any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, and shaft of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shafts.

HILL SIDE PLOUGHS, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this county. Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shafts.

Cultivators,

Geekham's New York FIVE-ROD STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Rogers' Pittsburgh patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or expending in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cultivator Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice. Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs, made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Hannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From my past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds—lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, May 21, 1858.—6m. Machinist.

A. H. C. BROCKEN,

324 CLYFF STREET, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURER OF GLASS SYRINGES, HOMEOPATHIC VIALS, GRADUATED MEASURES, NURSING BOTTLES, ETC.

Glass Ware for Chemists, Druggists, Perfumers, Photographers, etc. Green Glass Ware by the package. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders from Country Druggists and Dealers solicited. Price Lists sent on application. [Aug. 13, '58.]

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

July 30, '58.

Bedford Hotel, And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage shop.

All the STAGES stop at this Hotel. JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS.

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to Dr. D. G. Walcott, No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. A liberal discount to the trade. None genuine without the written signature of Dr. D. G. Walcott Proprietor.

Dr. W.'s treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, '58.—1 yr.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand, which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in price of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	\$4.50 to 36.00	per set
BEST BEDS	2.50 to 15.00	"
TABLES	2.50 to 30.00	"
BUREAUS	10.00 to 35.00	"
CUPBOARDS	5.00 to 12.00	"
WASHSTANDS	1.50 to 6.00	"
WORK STANDS	1.00 to 5.00	"
CANDLE STANDS	1.00 to 3.00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr. February 19, 1858.

A. B. Cramer & Co.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods,

all of which have been purchased since the great DECLINE IN PRICES EAST.

Our ASSORTMENT is the best we have ever offered, including all the NEWEST STYLES IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Unprecedented bargains will be offered our friends and customers for CASH, or PRODUCE. A liberal credit will be given to those only, who will PROMPTLY settle their accounts every January by Cash or Note.

No trouble to show goods.—Call and see the bargains. A. B. CRAMER & CO. Oct. 29, 1858.

NEW AUTUMN

AND WINTER Goods.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & COHN, have now in store a complete stock of SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

embracing printed Badgers, Pacific and Hamilton Delaines, Robes Valentine, Robes A'Quila, Rich Black and Fancy Silks, Saxony and Paris Plaids, Cologans and Merinos, in all desirable colors from 25 cents up, plain and printed Persian Cloth, from 12 1/2 cts up, printed Flannels, Indian Scotch Plaid and Bay State Blanket Shawls, from \$1.50 up, gloves and hosiery, dress trimmings and fringes, merino under shirts and drawers, comforts and scarfs, bleached and unbleached muslins, in all widths, from 6 1/2 cts up, checkings, gingham, tickings, flannels, new style fall prints, from 6 1/2 cts up, customers, cloths and every other article usually kept in a well assorted stock of DRY GOODS.

Together with a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Glass and Queensware, Cutlery, fresh family groceries, &c., &c.

We respectfully invite every person to call and examine our GOODS before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell exceedingly low for cash or approved produce. (Oct. 29, 1858.)

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan, Nothing has ever been discovered by man, Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers, The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

IRON.—Blacksmiths and others are informed we have just received a large supply of refined Iron—warranted best quality. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BURNING FLUID AND PINE OIL. Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [July 30, '58.]

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & CO. Feb. 19, 1858.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Cheese.—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books. DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Juliana Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c., together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c., which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for CASTINGS AND MACHINERY of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for farmers, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipes, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK, C. W. ASHCUM. October 30, 1857.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Daily Mail Stages from Altoona and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburgh stop at this Hotel. Bedford, April 25, 1856.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS, and all things else, in line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land slides to suit Woodcock, or Saylor ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of Wm. Hartley, in Bedford.

Sonderbaugh & Peck, East Providence Tp., John Neum & Son, in New York.

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO. March 26, 1856.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH B. J. DOWNS, LINDERMAN & CO. Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No. 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION! where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Clothes made to order on short notice. Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant Tailor, Of the finest fashionable

Lastings robes, both plain and fancy, made to order, or brought to Bedford, where they are brought to "Neatly clothed" people's civil.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec 5, 1856.

Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & E. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ascom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Sawtimber, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO. Feb. 19, 1858.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES. Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (Aug. 20, '58.)

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [July 30, '58.]

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

DENTIST.

Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations in dentistry, such as filling, drawing, and setting teeth, and all operations connected with the profession. Office on East Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa. Terms invariably cash.

Wunderlich & Nend,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants, North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot.

CHAMBERSBURG. They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market prices, and sell them at a profit.